BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1856. VOLUME XXIII.....NUMBER 133.

THE BANGOR
DAILY WHIG & COURIER
IS PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
In Exchange Block, East end of Kenduskeag Bridge, at Five Dollars a year,
WHEELER & LYNDE, Proprietors.
All subscriptions for less than one year to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
At the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year in advance, or Two Dollars a year if not paid in advance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

☞ These papers are filed and may be seen free of charge at *Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment*, 244 *Strand, London*, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for these Periodicals.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS,
Such as Posters, Shop Bills, Programmes, Circulars, Bills of Fare, Blank Notes, Bill Heads, Bank Checks, Way Bills, Town Blanks, Insurance Blanks, Labels, Business, Cards Visiting Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.
WM. H. WHEELER. JOHN H. LYNDE.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State-st, Boston, and 119 Nassau-st., New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions.
Offices—Boston, Scollay's Building, Court-st.
New York, Tribune Buildings.
Philadelphia corner Third and Chesnut-sts.

☞ JOHN BURRILL, 30 Kilby street, Boston is our agent.

☞ Printed on Guernsey's Improved Cylinder Power Press.

Marine and Fire Insurance,
—AND—
SHIP BROKERAGE.

INSURANCE on Vessels, by the year, voyage or passage and on Cargoes, Freights and Charters; also, Fire risks on Ships on stocks, Private Stores and Merchandise, Churches, Dwellings, and all other insurable property in any part of New England, can be effected, in reliable companies, by addressing personally, or by mail, the undersigned. In addition to their present business, they have added that of

Ship Brokerage,

which will be attended to by one of the firm who has had much experience practically with Shipping and Marine Business generally, and we can assure those who may be seeking purchasers, freights or charters, for their vessels, and others in search of vessels, that by placing their orders with us they will secure prompt attention to their interests.

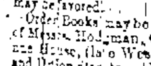
Harris, Cowles & Co.,
9 & 11 KILBY STREET,
oct6 6m BOSTON.

A New Lot
—OF—
Fans, Fancy Goods, CLOCKS,
(some entirely new patterns;)
Knives, Scissors, Toys, &c.
Just received and
For Sale Low,
DANIEL C. STONE,
No. 1 Exchange Block, corner of Exchange-st. and Kenduskeag Bridge.
July9

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED

SCALES,
of every variety,
34 Kilby Street, Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN.......*Agents*.
For sale in Bangor by R. S. MORISON & CO.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. feb28 1y.

New City Coach.

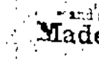


The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has procured, and will this day commence running, for their accommodation, one of the best and most convenient Hackney Coaches ever bro't into this city, with an elegant team of horses; and that he will hold himself in readiness to execute promptly, faithfully, and in the most careful manner, any commands in that line with which he may be favored.

Order Books may be found at the Express office of Messrs. Hodgman, Carr & Co. and at the Avenue House, (late Western Hotel,) corner Fourth and Union streets.

N. B. Select parties or families taken to and from Mt. Hope by leaving their orders on my books at any of the above places. N. A. MATHEAS.
Bangor, july 28, 1856

At Franklin Street Carriage Depot!
On Hand and For Sale
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES,



Chaise, Carryalls, Wagons, Top and Open Buggies, Gigs, and Wheels of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber; Cut and Bent Felloes; Hubs; Turned and Sawed Spokes, of all sizes; Side and Eliptic Springs, and Axles of all sizes.

Team, Express, Porter, and Peddle
WAGONS,
and all kinds of CARRIAGES,
Made and Repaired
TO ORDER.

☞ In consequence of my necessity to raise money, I will sell my large stock on hand *AT COST*.

**REPAIRING, of all kinds, done for Cash lower than at any other establishment in Maine.
☞ Those who wish to purchase a Carriage, or Stock, will please give me a call.
B. N. THOMS.
Bangor, March 8, 1855

☞ Blue Damsons,

FOR Preserving, this day received and for sale by W. L. ALDEN,
sept18 Main street.

STANLEY HOUSE,
WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

G. W. RICKER, would respectfully announce to the Traveling Public that he has reopened the Stanley House, Augusta, and furnished it throughout with NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE, and made every arrangement necessary to continuing it as a First Class Hotel.

This is the most centrally located House in the city, being directly opposite the Depot, and in close proximity to the steamboat landing, Court House, Post Office, and but a few minutes' walk from the State House.

Business men or persons travelling for pleasure, will find that this House affords every convenience or luxury that can be desired, and the Proprietor is determined to spare no pains to make it in every respect second to none in the State.

Books for all Stages leaving town will be kept at this House.

In connection with the above are good Stables with attentive and careful Hostlers.

THE HATCH HOUSE,
Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

This House has been thoroughly repaired refitted, and refurnished throughout with New Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and is now open for the reception of company, under the charge of the subscriber.

It is a large, commodious, and well furnished House, situated on Main Street, near the centre of the city, and within a short distance of the Steamboat Wharves and the Depot of the P. & K. Railroad, to and from which Coaches are always in readiness to convey passengers.

Its numerous advantages to strangers, and particularly to those visiting the city on business or for pleasure, renders it one of the most desirable Houses in the city.

Connected with the House is a large and commodious Stable, in charge of competent and faithful hostlers.

By strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests, the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. NATHAN PERRY, Jr.
Bangor, Feb. 26, 1856

NOTICE.
Ufford's Celebrated SMOKE CONSUMING Patent Lamps!

Have arrived, and for sale at No's 13, 15 and 17 *Central Street—Bangor*.
Albert Noyes.
oct10 6m

PIANO TUNING.
MR. JOHN D. CONLEY

HAVING been engaged in Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., in this city for more than a year still offers his services in the above, to his friends and the public generally. Orders left at his Room, 74 Main-st., or with Mr. J. W. TUTTLE, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Mr. C. also offers his services in selecting Pianos, Melodeons, &c., to persons about buying.
jy6 tf

T. W. PORTER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

Office—No. 2 Smith's Block, same entrance as Grocer's Bank.
☞ General Agent for procuring Pensions and Bounty Lands.
**Cash, and the highest price paid for Land Warrants. jy11 tf

United States Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Branch Office, Phenix Building, 2 Boston,
(Rear of Congress Street.)
Capital and Accumulation, $325,000,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *Pres't.* JOHN EADIE, *Sec'y.*

THIS well established and perfectly reliable Institution is now issuing policies upon the lives of good healthy persons *on the Cash system*, at the lowest rates of premium consistent with security, either with, or without participation in profits.

INVESTMENTS.
This Company is restricted in the investment of its Funds to Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, and United States, City and State stocks.

A statement of the present condition of the Company, rates of premium, table of losses already paid, and all other necessary information respecting the subject of Life Insurance can be obtained, on application to GEO. H. ELLIOT & CO.
General Agents for the N. E. States.
Boston, Sept. 29, 1856. 3tawj3m

FRESH
—AND—
SALT MEATS,
OF ALL KINDS,
May be found on Kenduskeag Bridge, at
Smith & Laughton's Market.
—ALSO—
POULTRY and GAME
in its season.
ARTICLES DELIVERED PROMPTLY.
RECOLLECT,
The BEST MEATS in the market are to be found at our stand, West end Kenduskeag Bridge.
SMITH & LAUGHTON.
fe27

TO CONSUMERS OF
PICKLES.

BELIEVING that the Public have become tired of purchasing Pickles in Packages, holding, in many cases, fifty per cent. less than represented; we have commenced putting up, in addition to our present second size jar, an article which we are labelling "WM. UNDERWOOD & CO'S EXTRA PICKLES," and are filling into full sized jars, which are legibly stamped in the glass, with their exact contents in ounces—thus enabling the consumer to verify their truth.

These Extra Pickles are put up with every regard to style, quality and flavor, and will be sold at fairly remunerating prices.

We have made no change in our manner of Greening Pickles, never having resorted to any deleterious means to attain this end. The Cider Vinegar which we use is made from sound fruit, and is entirely free from Vitriol or any other mineral acid, which is not the case with that used in most brands of English Pickles found in this country.

William Underwood & Co.,
57 Broad street, Boston, Mass.
Nov. 1, 1856. 2aw3m

Stephen Gilman,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 37 Broad Street,
.....AND.....
No. 10 or Mercantile Square,
BANGOR.

Kennedy's Med. Discovery.
50 GRO. for sale by J. S. INGRAHAM.
oct17

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE!

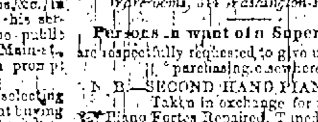
The Stock of FURNITURE at No. 4 Mills' Block, is now opened at AUCTION prices

For Thirty Days!

There is remaining to be sold some extra quality Tables, Chamber Sets, Mahogany Bedsteads, Sofas, and Tete-a-Tetes.
One large Mahogany BOOK-CASE.
Parlor Chairs, Reclining Chairs, Extension Tables, Whatnots, Desks, Piano Stools, Cottage Bedsteads, &c.
The whole to be sold to close the concern. A rare chance to buy LOW FOR CASH.

No. 4 Mills' Block,
Exchange Street.
Bangor, Oct. 15, 1856

A. NEWHALL & CO,
(Successors to D. B. Newhall,)
PIANO FORTE MAKERS



Warerooms, 344 Washington-st., Boston.

Persons in want of a Superior Article are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES Taken in exchange for new.
☞ Piano Fortes Repaired, Tuned, and to Let.
aug20'55 dly

DRY LUMBER
FOR SALE AT
Norcross & Co's Lumber Yard,
City Point,----Bangor,

THE subscribers have on hand and for sale a large stock of DRY LUMBER, of all kinds and dimensions, which they will dispose of in any quantity desired. Among their stock may be found

Southern Hard Pine, from one to two inches,
Short Lumber, of every description. Also
Doors, Blinds, and Sashes.
JESSE NORCROSS & CO.
Bangor, Feb. 1, 1856 to

FURNITURE!
Feathers and Matresses,
—oooo—
SHAW & MERRILL,
64 and 66 Main-st.,---Bangor,
—oooo—

THE subscribers would call the attention of those who are about purchasing, to their large assortment of Rich, Medium, and Low Priced Furniture, of the latest styles, consisting of

RICH PARLOR SETS

In Brocatelle, Plush, Damask, and Hair Cloth. Also a great variety of SOFAS, Tete-a-tetes, Divans, Rocking, Sewing and Parlor CHAIRS, in Mahogany and Black Walnut;—A large assortment of Marble Top, Black Walnut and Mahogany Centre, Sofa, Card, and Fancy TABLES.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble Top, Mahogany, and Black Walnut and Ornamented *Chamber Sets*, every variety, style, and price. Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Common

Bedsteads, Bureaus, & Sinks

Extension, Dining, and Common TABLES.
Every style of Cane and Wood Seat, Rocking and Dining CHAIRS.
Elegant Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Mahogany and Black Walnut, in Gilt, do
Best Hair, Cotton and Palm Leaf
Matresses and Feather Beds,
constantly on hand and made to order.
SPRING BEDS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXtures, Tassels and Cords.
House and Office Furniture,
of every description, manufactured to order by experienced and faithful workmen.
☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
may23 d&w

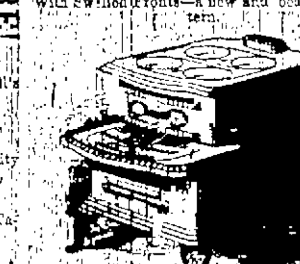
DENNIS & JOHNSON,
(Successors to Stephen G. Allen,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Boiler Iron,
Ship and Railroad Spikes,
TIN PLATES, ZINC, COPPER, WIRE, METALS, etc., etc.,
Nos. 31 & 33 Central Street,
R. JAMES DENNIS,
HENRY H. JOHNSON. Boston.
jan30'56 wly

COOPER'S
Refined Sheet & Shred Isinglass,
FOR BLANC MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c. A prime article for Confectioners, Hotel, and Family use. To be obtained, with directions for using, of the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, New York.
nov17 3m

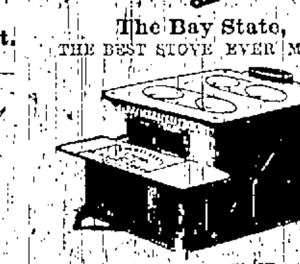
Almanacs,
AND DIARIES for 1857, for sale by
nov8 HIGHT & DREW.

STOVES.
Very Cheap for Cash Down
Nathaniel Johnson,
No's 80 & 82 Main-st, Bangor,
.....DEALER IN.....
Stoves of Every Description.

The Charm'S ove,
With Swelled Fronts—a new and beautiful pattern.



The Bay State,
THE BEST STOVE EVER MADE.



The Banner Stove,
FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Barstow's Celebrated Furnace.
For Heating Houses, Stores, Hotels, and Public Buildings.

Also, a New Pattern of
Elegant Parlor & Chamber Stoves,
Very Cheap for Cash. Old Pattern
Stoves for Cost,
And some for LESS THAN COST.
☞ He will sell the whole or part of his large establishment at a *Great Bargain*.
**Please call and examine his large Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
nov19

LUNT'S
Dancing Academy!
FALL TERM.

AN Adult Class for Ladies will be formed on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 24th, at 7 o'clock.

Upon THURSDAY EVENING, (25th) an Adult Class for Gentlemen will commence at 8 o'clock.

Pupils are assured that every facility for acquiring a correct style of Dancing will be given them, and no effort will be spared to perfect all desirous of becoming good Dancers.

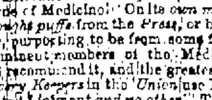
Mr. Lunt will furnish those who desire it with information respecting the so-called *stage* style of Dancing, (and all other styles,) and those who are curious in such matters can be accommodated within the collection of George W. Allen's selected Dance Music, *two* setts of which have recently been imported from New York.

.....TERMS.....
For Gentlemen, 24 lessons, $4 00
For Ladies, 3 00
OLIVER A. LUNT,
Lewis' Block,
sep123 Main street.

Charles W. Small,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

UPHOLSTERY,
....OF ALL KINDS,....
Union Block, (up stairs,)
oct8 BANGOR. d&w

"The World's Great Remedy."



Keep it before the People—That
McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT

Stands unrivalled and unequaled in the immense Catalogue of Medicines! On its *own merits* unaided by *bought puffs* from the *Press*, or by *bogus certificates*, purporting to be from some far off place. Many eminent members of the Medical Faculty use and recommend it, and the greatest *Horsemen* and *Livery Keepers* in the Union use McEckron's Celebrated Liniment *and no other*. Try it and be convinced of its merits. Selling in 4 oz. bottles at 25 cts.; 8 oz. bottles 37½ cts.; and in *Quart bottles for only $1*.

B. F. BRADBURY & CO., *Wholesale Agents*, Bangor; E. H. PARKER, Bucksport; J. ATWOOD, Jr., Frankfort. Nov. 24, d&wly.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
We are now issuing
The Progressive Readors,
By SALEM TOWNE, LL. D.,
and N. M. HOLBROOK.

THESE are emphatically and in all respects the Best School Books ever published, and we are confident will take the lead amongst all Readers. The authors as successful *practical* teachers and elocutionists and popular authors, have been long and favorably known, and their names alone are a sufficient guarantee for the high character of the books; but in order to secure the highest possible degree of perfection in every department the services of an efficient corps of other educational and literary men have been employed to assist.

The elementary books are beautifully illustrated by the best artists of the country, and the appearance and mechanical execution of the whole series is in advance of any and all others.

School Committees, Teachers, and others, are requested to examine for themselves. Copies furnished free for examination at our store, or sent by mail on receipt of stamps to cover the postage. Postage rates are for the First Reader 9 cents;—Second 12 cents; Third 15 cents; Fourth 18 cents; Fifth 24 cents. The series consist of the following;—

PROGRESSIVE PICTORIAL PRIMER.
PROGRESSIVE FIRST READER—Now Ready.
PROGRESSIVE SECOND READER—Now Ready.
PROGRESSIVE THIRD READER—Nearly Ready.
PROGRESSIVE FOURTH READER—In Press.
PROGRESSIVE FIFTH or ELOCUTIONARY READER—Now Ready.

Large stock of Books of all kinds and every variety of Stationery at lowest prices. Particular attention paid to furnishing libraries.

☞ *Orders promptly and satisfactorily answered.*

Sanborn, Carter, Bazin & Co.,
25 and 29 CORNHILL.....BOSTON.
nov11 3tawd3 w2m

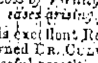
Towne's, Tower's, & Sargent's READERS;

TOWER'S, Weld's, Bullion's and Bullion's Grammars—and all other School Books, for sale by H. F. DUREN,
nov27 Hammond street, Bangor.

Towne's & Tower's Series

OF Readers and Grammars, for sale by
nov14 D. BUGBEE & CO.

ANTAGONISTIC
To Prejudice and Empiricism!
OLD DR. CULVERWELL'S
(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (1827,) Licentiate of the Hall (1827) &c. &c. 30 years Medical Referee, &c.)



Radical Regenerator,
FOR SEMINAL WEAKNESS,

In all its forms, as Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Nervous Irritability, Premature Decay, Loss of Virility, Impotency, and all diseases arising from early indiscretion.

This excellent Remedy, discovered by the world renowned Dr. CULVERWELL, of London, the most successful practitioner in this line, for the last 30 years, is now for the first time offered to the afflicted in the fullest confidence of its extraordinary virtues. Its salutary effect is almost instantly felt, and it will doubtless at once supersede all other means resorted to, medical, surgical or otherwise, to arrest and to cure this awful disease. A single trial will convince the most sceptical, that a safe and perfect cure may now be had at the expense of a few dollars, which up to this date could not be procured for all the gold of the world. The heavy expenses incurred in bringing this article before the public could not be risked, were its superiority over every means hitherto employed for the same purpose not a sure guarantee that its employment by one person would, through recommendation, result in an eventual sale to many.

DR. CULVERWELL'S admirable and entirely novel plan of treating these diseases, is, in the interest of humanity, recommended to physicians throughout the land, to whom every facility will be afforded for testing its wonderful efficacy in their private practice.

Full and plain directions for all the different varieties of the complaint accompany Dr. Culverwell's REGENERATOR-REMEDY, so as to enable every one to treat himself or herself successfully. Price $2, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded *by mail*, free of postage, to any part of the country. Address, Messrs. BRIDGMAN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 158 Grand-St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. Nov. 19, d&wly.

LINCOLN'S
WATER PROOF BLACKING,
AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Keep your Feet dry and you will seldom need a Physician.

IS it not a truth that when the feet are often wet, it is one of the greatest causes of colds and consumption? It is a truth that when leather is often wet, and dried, it soon becomes hard, stiff, and cracks; but when it is water-proof this is remedied. By the application of this preservative, it remains soft, and entirely impervious to water.

After being engaged for 25 years in the manufacture of leather in all its branches, and being often troubled with wet feet, myself, I was led to experimenting on different compositions, and found it easy to make it water-proof, but at the same time extremely injurious to the leather. At last by a chemical process, I discovered a preparation which perfectly harmonizes with the astringent properties with which leather is tanned. It will not only make leather water-proof, but it likewise softens the leather, and it will

Positively wear twice as long.

I have now used it for three years, and a large part of that time have worked in a wet Tannery, with my boots constantly in water, and have not had my feet wet during that time. I can therefore in all confidence, recommend it to the public as the best article in the market.

Manufactured by
D. C. LINCOLN,
Bloomfield, Me.
ALONZO BARTLETT, No. 2 Harlow's Block, East Market Square, Wholesale Agent, Bangor.
w2m d3wtf

C. SWEET,
MANUFACTURER OF
Gold & Silver Spectacles,
and Spectacle Cases,
Opposite the Court House, Bangor.

☞ Spectacles repaired and Glasses set in Old Bows. Gold Rings made to order. Electro Gilding and Silvering; Dentists' Gold Plate, Gold and Silver Solder, and Jobbing of all kinds.
feb5 2tw&w

Brass Foundry.

ALL kinds of Composition and Brass Castings, for Ship and Machinery Work, made to order, at Boston prices, and warranted.
N. B.—No White Metal used unless specially ordered.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Brass.
RUMBALL & ALLENBY,
oct24 Foot of Central street.

EAST INDIA CASTOR OIL for sale by
aug18 H. W. FULLER.

GREAT
American and Foreign Office
—FOR—
Securing Patents for Inventions.
AGENCY FOR BUSINESS WITH THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.
R. H. EDDY,
No. 76 State Street, opposite Kilby St.,
BOSTON.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS.—The subscriber, (late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office under the Act of 1837,) determined to present advantages in applying for patents, superior to those offered inventors by others, has made arrangements, whereby on applications prepared and conducted by him, THIRTY DOLLARS (instead of *twenty, as paid back by others*) will be remitted by him in case of failure to obtain a patent, and the withdrawal, through him, within thirty days after the rejection.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate.—The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers and Drawings necessary to the procural of patents in this and foreign countries, prepared, and advice rendered on legal and scientific matters respecting inventions, and infringement of patents. All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

Copies of the claims of any patent furnished for *one dollar*. Assignments recorded at Washington. Patents secured in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries, through agents of the highest respectability.

R. H. EDDY, *Solicitor of Patents*.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

[From the present Commissioner.]
"August 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice at the office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse. CHARLES MASON,
Comm'r of Patents
Sept. 1, 1856—3twd&weowly.

550,000 Acres Selected Pine and Farming Land
IN MICHIGAN.
THE SAINT MARY'S FALLS
SHIP CANAL COMPANY

OFFER for sale these Lands, which are, principally situated in the lower Peninsula, of Michigan, on and in the vicinity of the large streams and rivers, easy of access, and selected under more favorable circumstances than

Any other Western Lands,

Were chosen with particular reference to their location on the streams and the quantity and quality of the pine timber. On this account,

For Lumbering Purposes,

They are very desirable and valuable. The streams are large, and capable of floating logs at all seasons of the year, with harbors at their mouths, on the Lake. At many of these points settlements and extensive lumber operations are formed and conducted with uniform success, proving already the most profitable lumber operations in the Union, and having access, by means of Lake navigation, to

CHICAGO, DETROIT,

and the other great Lumber Markets of the country.

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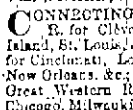

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The daily papers of this city were unable to procure advance copies of the Message, although our Postmaster very kindly made an effort to obtain them from the Postmaster of Portland.—We present the document at the earliest possible moment. Its intrinsic importance is not, to be sure, such as to create any extraordinary impatience to see it—but the source whence it emanates, its official character, and the universal custom made it necessary for newspaper publishers to issue it as early as may be.

The document shows a satisfactory settlement of the recent difficulties with Great Britain—due, as we think, more to the earnest desire of England for the maintenance of peace with us than any extraordinary ability of our administration. The most notable feature of the message is its labored attempt to vindicate the Kansas policy of the President and his party. The whole of the special pleading on this point is based upon the false assumption that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that therefore the Missouri Compromise was void. This doctrine, as has been often shown, is totally opposed to Jefferson's views, and Jefferson is the greatest saint in the *old* democratic calendar. Pierce's democracy and Jefferson's democracy are utterly at variance in this matter. The doctrine that Congress has no control whatever over the institutions and laws of the Territories and can not exclude the curse of slavery from them is now, however, the established doctrine of *modern* democracy—and is to be the distinctive principle of Buchanan's administration. It is a doctrine the Republican party takes issue upon. It will never admit its validity, and will go into the next campaign as strongly opposed to it as ever. We regard it as a monstrous doctrine and one which might lead to very embarrassing consequences. It admits in fact, that the settlers upon the Territories owned by the whole Union, may establish just such a government as they please—for if Congress has no right to interfere with them—if their people are in fact sovereign, how could they rightfully be prevented from establishing a monarchy if they so desired on our soil and in immediate contact with our Republican States? The Constitution, according to Pierce, gives no right to determine their domestic institutions and the Constitution does not, as we readily declare, that these territories shall be formed into new States. They may be if Congress assents, and that is all the requirement.

The President's defence of himself for permitting the ruffian invasions of Kansas, is a piece of delusive special pleading and a mockery of the sufferings of those who were outraged by the robbers and murderers. The question was not as he represents, whether the President had power to prevent mere frauds and violence at local elections, but whether he might not properly interfere to prevent organized and lawless armed invasions of the Territory, of which he could not have been ignorant beforehand.

The President's attack upon the Republican party, and the utter falsification of the true motives and intentions of a great liberal party twelve hundred and fifty thousand voters of the North comprising a vast majority of the intelligence and patriotism of New England and most of the other Northern States. Franklin Pierce, if as the President of the United States is guilty of gross and deliberate falsehood when he alleges that the Republican party intends to overthrow the Constitution, or to attack any of the constitutional rights of the States. And yet this is so charge does his blind madness lead him to manufacture out of the simple and constitutional doctrine of slavery restriction, held and contended for by the Republicans.

But the President altogether overdoes the thing in his pathetic, illy horrible picture of the disastrous results which would attend the success of Republican principles. That the exclusion of slavery from national territories would have any such awful and bloody consequence, nobody believes and he doesn't believe himself—for he knows, in reality, that the South would in the end respect a manly adherence by the North to the Jeffersonian doctrine of slavery restriction, and would think twice before dissolving the Union for *that* reason—considering the stake she has in its preservation. Pierce's dish of horrors will only excite the mirth of sensible people.

But we cannot stop to analyze the Message. Our readers may have the document for what it is worth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that the gossip concerning Mr Buchanan's alliance with the accomplished widow of a deceased President grows stronger and actually begins to smell of probability. Among lady circles it is hinted that his equally accomplished niece is opposed to the union and wants to do the honors of the White House herself. She presided with great credit over his establishment in London, and of course she thinks herself equal to it here.

FIRE AT NEWBURGH. On Friday evening the 28th inst. about half past nine o'clock the Carding Machine, Fulling Mill, Shingle Machine and Grist Mill owned by Jabez Knowlton and occupied by Elisha Piper were discovered to be on fire. All exertions to extinguish the flames proved unsuccessful. Loss about $2000. No Insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare.

While performing his constitutional duty in this respect the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of that government enabled by his position, and called by his official obligations to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole and every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population and in private as well as public well being attest the wisdom of our institutions and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons who are of right or contingently to preside over the administration of the government is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. The election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles which by their recent political action the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union, and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the constitution as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this they have at the same time emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in the United States mere geographical parties, of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped, transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects and the widest scope of discussion are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens, either individually or associated, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the very existence of the Union.

Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States of individuals who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and calumniating with indiscriminate invective not only the citizens of particular States with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children.

They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them and the States of which they are citizens the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all that is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty and an amount of individual and public prosperity to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia.

Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war, by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many otherwise good citizens have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility toward their fellow citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action.

A question which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institutions, political economy and statesmanship they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation which the voice of the people has now so completely rebuked, of the attempt of a portion of the States by a sectional organization and movement to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one half of the thirty one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemnly guaranteed. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service laws were enacted in many States forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever.

In this way that system of harmonious cooperation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution and the vindication of its power to authorize the appointment of new officers, charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers respectively of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction, and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts and the State of Missouri formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But at the same period the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was for the time disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord resolved, for considerations of the most far sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaging that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess"—that is to say while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which establishes the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved of by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute books however for a number of years and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas, and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States of Mexico.

But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally whether lying north or south of it thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the north persistently violating the compact if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South, and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Such was the state of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions on the fullest argument and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are by force of the Constitution co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute book unrepealed it remains there only as a monument of error and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting either in the sense of permission or of prohibition the action of the States or of their citizens.

Still when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a widespread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An Act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law givers with undue estimation of the value of the law they give or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms, but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it is, and ... between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance a political enactment which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed that Congress had no right to repeal such an act was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought by every means within their reach to deprive a portion of their fellow citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question was accompanied by another of congenial character and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute which was already obsolete and also null for unconstitutionality could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the acts organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found, in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field which without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor that wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States?

Is it the fact that the former enjoy, compared with the latter such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil and all other accidental circumstances as to be able to produce the supposed result in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment and of the more numerous population of the North ... ?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion—if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them—if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point—if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect conceived as they were in prejudice and disseminated in passion are utterly destitute of any just foundation in the nature of things and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self government.

While therefore in general the people of the Northern States have never at any time arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compromises of the Constitution and the existence of the Union.

Thus when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal, but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States by a geographical line had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost at its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed southern encroachments, which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and after a troubled existence of a few months has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued as a matter of course a counteraction with opposite views in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption rather than the permanent suspension of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri, and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere.

The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Mere threats of violence have been taken for actual violence, and every case of violence has been represented as if it were unprovoked and the whole population disorderly. Such acts have not been greater than what occur in other places under similar circumstances, without being regarded as of so grave a character as to be political consequences.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required, and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union.

The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude.

On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquillity has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquillity in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value the events which have occurred there and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable, that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion or the pretext of an agitation which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The presumption that because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former.

These disorders were not the consequence in Kansas, of the freedom of self government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self government.

The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact, and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in its completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by a resort to revolution, is totally out of place, inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that, now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, or Congress will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than $64,000,000, and from all sources $73,918,141, which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year amount to $92,850,117.

The expenditures, including $3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to $60,172,401, and including the latter to $72,948,792, the payment on this account having amounted to $12,776,390.

On the 4th of March 1853 the amount of the public debt was $69,129,937. There was a subsequent increase of $2,750,000 for the debt of Texas—making a total of $71,879,937.

Of this sum of forty five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium has been discharged, reducing the old debt to thirty million seven hundred and thirty seven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due and only redeemable at the option of the holder cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average deducting payments on account of the public debt and ten millions paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but forty eight million dollars. It is believed that under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur.

The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest, it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the outgoing officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposit or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed and we have reason to expect as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed.

Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly formed settlements of that remote portion of the country. From recent information we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind, the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships.

In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary.

The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a period of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure.

Several hundred American boys are now on a three years cruise in our national vessels and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine millions two hundred and twenty seven thousand eight hundred and seventy eight acres, for which has been received the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

During the same period there have been located with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty nine million three hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and eight acres.

On the 30th of September last surveys had been made of 16,873,699 acres, a large portion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the department, to the pension system, to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were ten millions four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars—making an excess of expenditures over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty six dollars.

The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 1854.

The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures must for the present make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support.

The recommendations of the Postmaster General in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service and the other to Central America, threatened to interrupt good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850 was to secure for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way or interoceanic communication across the isthmus of Panama which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretensions subsequently asserted by Great Britain to dominion or control over territories in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty but opposed even to its express stipulations.

Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 5th of June 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects.

Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars and the imports therefrom during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions—an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made in the first article of that treaty for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coasts of the United States and the British Provinces was not to extend.

This commission has been employed a part of two seasons but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river.

These difficulties however may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success.

Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject, and the manner in which her proposition was received warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This request has been acceded to upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last and until the 16th of June next from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject will soon be concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the island of Cuba of some of its burdens and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations two principles for the security of neutral commerce; one that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war, and the other that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law, having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents.

One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions, and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this Government had submitted nearly two years before to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions—"Privateering is and remains abolished" and "Blockades in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris except Great Britain and Turkey.

To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished," I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering.

Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture, and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed meanwhile to another mode which could be used against it with much more effect. Those nations which have large navies would be ... by augmented ... the decree ... ability of others would be reduced.

Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers as proposed by the conference of Paris is mutual in terms, yet in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object and so unequal in its operation would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris provided that the one relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration, that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent except it be contraband."

This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply. Several of the governments regarding with favor the proposition of the United States have delayed definitive action upon it only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris.

I have the satisfaction of stating however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world will command the approbation of all maritime powers and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France. The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other states of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies and now independent members of the great family of nations.

But the unsettled condition of some of them distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous, and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld others have been added. The political condition of that country however has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government, and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion.

Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government, but with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto, ... opponents, I have refused ...

Questions of the most ... ing between the United States and New Granada. The g... undertook, a year since ... on foreign vessels in ... was resisted by this go... to existing treaty st... States, and to high ... Panama Railroad Com... relinquished at that ti... our vessels were entitl... nage duty in the free p... wall.

But the purpose has ... the part of New Granada ... law to subject vessels ... nared ... the law has not been p... and ... be ... by the gove...

The Congress of New ... a law during the last ... more than three dolla... matter transported acr... thus required to be p... States would be nearly ... nearly, in addition ... contract to the Panam... only objection to this ... ry of its amount it cou... the United States.

If the only objection ... exorbitancy of its amou... ted to by the United ...

The inquisition of it, ... contravene our treaty ... fringe the contract of t... ma Railroad Company ... tax was by its terms ... tember last, but th... Isthmus have been ind... tion, and to await furth... ject from the governm... not yet advised of the ... ernment. If a measure ... character and so clearl... lations and the contr... Railroad Company ... citizens should be pers... of the United States to ...

I regret exceedingly ... vite your attention to a... port in our relations wi... nada. On the 15th day ... semblage of the in hab... a violent and outrageou... the railroad company, ... er persons in or near th... of several citizens of t... age of many others, ... large amount of propert... company. I caused full ... to be made and the re... that complete response b... tates to the government ...

I have heretofore dem... that the perpetrators of ... should be punished ... made for the families ... States who were killed ... property pillaged or des...

The present condition ... ma, in so far as regards ... and property passing ove... sideration. Recent inci... tain the public peace of ... and in apprehension ... inhabitants and inabilit... cal adequate measures ... section of persons or pr... either by the State of Pa... ment of New Granada.

Under the guarantee ... United States have by t... tions of the Panama stru... Isthmus, and it has be... tween the Atlantic and ... which multitudes of ... amount of property are ... sure and protection ... tance of the public ... impossible for the govern... to be indifferent.

I have deemed the dan... scenes of lawless vi... ment as to make it my ... our naval forces in the ... As well in order to ... property of the citizens ... those ports and to insur... across the Isthmus. An... ment, be unwise to ... in those ports until, by t... the republic of New Gran... adequate arrangement sh... ... and security ... communication ... to the United States ... maritime states both of ...

Meanwhile negotiations ... by means of a special com... New Granada, full inder... by our citizens on the ... security for the general ... States.

In addressing to you ... occasion seems to me an ... greatly congratulate ... greatness and felicity wh... ... possess and enjoy ... of the various departments ... of all the great bran... and military ... is ... gence and the integrity wh... would be to indicate ... tractive condition of the ... cal effects of that on the ...

For would I ... to ... really at peace at home ... dustrial interests are pros... of its mariners which ... of its bus... to the bloodless conquest ... cities and populous sta... by industrious ... wilds, and that the courage ... plete making of these Un... public of the world. Thes... attained without passing ... perils by experience of wh... ... can harden into mar...

Our forefathers were ... which conceived and the ... independence by the ... rounded them and they we... the creation of the repub... next generation to cons... revolution, to deliver the ... influences of conflicting tr... which attached to our colo... history and to organize ... of the constitution and ... Union. To us of this gene... less noble task of maintain... power of the United States ...

We have at length rea... national career in which ... countered and the exertion ... incidents, not of weakness ... our foreign relations we h... power to the less happy con... ... in America, and to plac... ness and conscious ... the greatest and wealthiest ... rope. In our domestic rela... against the shock of the ... ... the interests and the ... ferd, sometimes irregular... of action, which are the na... present political elevation ... the restless spirit of enterp... the United States.

I shall prepare to surrend... to my successor, and reti... sentiments of profound ... Providence which, during ... ministration, has vouchsafe... through many difficulties ... and to enable me to contem... amicable and respectful ... and all other governments ... of constitutional order and ... the Union.

Washington, Dec. 2 1856.

AN INTERESTING EXHIB... tention to the exhibition ... evening, of one of the ... arts—ornamental glass ... It is done, too, by a ... ...

We are indebted to ... Boston evening papers ... ... thanks, delivered ... mail ...

government *de facto*; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall.

But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage tax of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Rail-road Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic of New Granada. On the 15th day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada.

I have therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension, that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the General government of New Granada.

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval forces in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime states both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare.

Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plough of its husbandman is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous states are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through the trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only nations harden into manhood.

Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitution and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States.

We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests and the exuberant, and therefore, sometimes, irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1856.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.—We call attention to the exhibition in Concert Hall, this evening of one of the most beautiful of the arts—ornamental glass spinning and blowing. It is done, too, by *a steam engine made entirely of glass*.

WE are indebted to Bryant's Express for Boston evening papers containing the President's message, received in advance of the mail.

Maine Electoral College.

The Maine Electoral College assembled at Augusta yesterday, (3d) and cast the eight electoral votes of this State for JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Hon. Noah Smith, Jr. was President of the College, and Alden Jackson, Esq. Secretary.

The Special Messenger to carry one copy of the votes to Washington was to be chosen in the evening.

Mr. Washburn of Me. did not vote on Monday on the question of admitting Whitfield. The Tribune states that he was brought in from a sick bed just as the vote was declared.

A CURIOUS RUMOR.—The New York Herald says there is a rumor in Washington, that a person high in position has betrayed unmistakable symptoms of insanity. The alarming probability has caused his friends to privately watch his course with intense interest; and if the symptoms of aberration are confirmed, it will cause great excitement, and changes in a certain quarter."

We charitably think it must be the author of the Message.

Two first mortgage bonds, for $1000 each, of the Ken. & Port. R. R. Co. were sold yesterday, in Augusta, at auction, for $400 and $440 respectively. Hon. George Evans was the purchaser.

Brig Mazatlan, built at Bucksport in 1850, was totally lost on Chandeleur Island, 17th ult. All hands saved; and perhaps part of the cargo, rice, which was partly insured in Philadelphia. No insurance on vessel.

Mr John Jay, lately of Franklin, Me. was drowned at Indian River, (Addison) on the 27th ult.

A locomotive on the Somerset & Kennebec road was smashed up, near Skowhegan, on Thursday, by a collision of two gravel trains.

A driving northeaster commenced here last evening, with a fair prospect of increasing our quantity of snow to a foot or more before morning.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE PACIFIC. Capt Newell, of the whaling bark Alice Fraser of New Bedford, at San Francisco, reports that on the 26th July last, a volcano burst out on the island of Ounimak, in the Pacific, throwing the water some 500 feet into the air, followed by an ejection of lava, which covered the deck of his ship. Two other vessels were lying near at the time, but received no damage.

ACCIDENT AT PITTSFIELD.—On Friday the 28th, the youngest son of Geo. N. Putnam, of Pittsfield, was sadly injured by having his hand and arm caught by the beater of a threshing machine, mutilating it in a dreadful manner. The limb was amputated by Dr. J. C. Manson, of East Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Blake of Hartland, and at last accounts the patient was as comfortable as could be expected.

A gentleman who resides at Nyack, on the Hudson, has left by his will the munificent sum of $20,000 to the Five Points House of Industry, and $5000 for the personal benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Pease. He had previously made various donations to the Institution, one of which amounted to $2000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2 per square for three insertions—$1 a week for continuance.

ORPHAN ASYLUM LEVEE!

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum will hold a Levee at Norumbega Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8th.

Wargatt's Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets for gentlemen 50 cts; for ladies 25 cts.—may be obtained at the bookstores and at the door.

Doors open at half past six o'clock.

Mrs. S. FURBEY,
" S. MORRISON,
" S. R. BROWN,
" G. W. MERRILL, Committee.

Dec4

B. L. I.—Attention.

Social Assembly.

The Bangor Light Infantry will give the first of their proposed series of Dancing Assemblies, at Norumbega Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 10th.

Music by Wargatt's Quadrille Band, assisted by Mr. Hall, Clarionet Player, from Boston.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets to admit a gentleman, with ladies, $1,00.

dec4, 1856 Per order of the Company.

Ladies' Kansas Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of this Association have appointed a Mass Sewing Meeting, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, Dec. 4th, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. Similar to those held Oct. 27 and 28th, at the same place. All ladies interested in the cause of freedom in Kansas are earnestly invited to be present.

Per order of the Committee.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d

Home Lectures.

In consequence of there being two courses of Foreign Lectures, and the hardness of the times, the Home Course will be withdrawn. All persons holding tickets will please return them and receive their money. Per order of Committee.

dec2

Mercantile Lectures.

The 1st Lecture of the Course will be delivered at Norumbega Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, December 4th, by the

Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D.D., of New York.

Tickets at the Bookstores and the Door. $1,00 for the Course,—single 25 cts.

Doors open at 7, lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

dec. 1, 4t

MARRIED,

In this city, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Jonas Wilder and Miss Catharine Augusta Miner, both of Glenburn.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Grand Exhibition!

......OF......

Fancy and Philosophical Glass Working, Spinning and Blowing, by the

BROTHERS WOODROFFE,

(Late of the Boston Museum.)

Who have the pleasure to announce that they will give a series of their Instructive and Amusing Exhibitions of the above Art at Concert Hall, (Norumbega Building,) commencing on Thursday Evening, Nov. 4th, to continue for a few days.

During each Exhibition the celebrated low pressure Steam Engine, made entirely of glass, will be kept in constant operation.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS. Each Visitor presented with a beautiful specimen of the work.

For particulars see small bills.

dec4 ADD'N of d. M. LAY

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ARABIA,

AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3d.

The Arabia from Liverpool, Saturday 22d of Nov., arrived at Halifax at 1½ o'clock, afternoon of the 3d of Dec. The Atlantic arrived out 4 P. M. Thursday, 20th. The City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at noon of Wednesday 19th. The North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 21st.

The American ship General Dunlap, while passing to the eastward close to Europa point, missed stays, went ashore and became a total wreck—crew saved. H. B. M. steam sloop Curlew, Capt. Horton, gave prompt aid which the U. S. Consul at Gibraltar acknowledges.

Britain.

The ships James Baines and Lightning had arrived at Liverpool with a million and three hundred thousand pounds in specie.

In connection therewith and with the absence of further withdrawals from the Bank, the Times anticipates an early return to the rate of six per cent, but says much will depend on the next advices from China and India.

The bank returns for this week show considerable increase in bullion and in unemployed notes. The bullion is now nine millions six hundred eighty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven, and the notes three millions six hundred six thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The British government has at the request of Cyrus W. Field of New York, ordered a steamer to be fitted out under efficient officers to examine thoroughly the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between these parts, to ascertain the best place for laying and landing the submarine telegraph cable. The government has further agreed to guarantee four per cent. interest per annum on the whole capital required to manufacture and lay down the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. Contracts for the whole extent of the Atlantic cable were signed in London on Tuesday 19th. One half to be manufactured by W. Keeper, Glass & Co. of London—the other by R. S. Nowell & Co. at Liverpool. It is all to be completed and placed on board two steamers ready for sea on or before the 31st of May next, and by the 4th of July next it is confidently expected here that we shall be in telegraphic communication with the United States.

Mr. Field and Mr. Brett of London were received Thursday morning by the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester, and on the afternoon of the same day by the Commercial association of that city.

The Nottingham lace trade continued dull, but there was a tolerable business for the American market doing in plain varieties. Hosiery unchanged with average business. Silk easier to-day.

France.

PARIS, Friday, 21st.—Everything to-day announced a vigorous re-action in the French funds which closed as follows: Three per cents 67f 65c. Four and a half per cents. 91f 60c. The condition of the Bank continues to improve.

Spain.

A Republican movement has taken place in Spain. At Malaga, on the 18th, the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming the Republic. The troops resisted and order was soon re-established. Five of the insurgents were killed. The garrison had seven men wounded.

Madrid, Nov. 20th.—The force of the artillery is fixed at twelve thousand men; the engineers at thirty-six hundred, and the cavalry twelve thousand. Tranquility is restored at Malaga. There have been slight disturbances at Madrid. Numerous arrests were made among the lower classes.

The East.

Advices from Constantinople of the 13th inst., state that M. DeBoutenieff had again endeavored to obtain from the Porte the dismissal of English ships from the Bosphorus.

The attempts of Ferouk Khan had failed to effect with Lord Radcliffe a settlement of the disputes between England and Persia.

An English frigate had arrived at Constantinople, and other ships were expected. The following is a partial list of the Ottoman Ministry:—Redschid Pacha, Grand Vizier, President; Aali Pacha, Ex-Grand Vizier, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; R. Pacha Serask er, Minister of War; Mustapha Pasha, Minister without Portfolio. The names of the other Ministers were not yet known.

France.

LATEST. The Paris correspondent writes that the Emperor and Empress will, with a select party after all go to Fontainbleau.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands.

Spain.

The reported arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons has failed.

The Queen of Spain was kept in the dark as to the real project of the clerical party, which was her own eventual abdication, and the marriage of her daughter to the eldest son of the Infante Don Juan.

The latest accounts from Spain report the Malaga insurrection as having no political aim but as simply intended for smuggling purposes. It is understood that all the prisoners have been executed.

Further movements are expected as the incorporation of the militia into the regular army had led to the desertion of vast numbers who will be quite ready for such attempts.

Portugal.

The elections at Lisbon have not been favorable to the government. The majority has been obtained by the candidates of the "Regeneration."

Naples.

The Governor of Palermo has ordered a strict surveillance to be exercised upon all French and English commercial vessels. It is probable that within a day or two the negotiation question which has remained in a state of stagnation for a long time, will be advanced a stage one way or the other.

Denmark.

The Prussian Correspondent of Berlin says we learn from a good source that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria fix the 10th of December as the period when those powers will bring the question of the Duchies before the Germanic Diet.

In the event of their representations being unattended to by the Danish cabinet, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark as the price of redeeming the Sound Dues a capital sum calculated on an annual revenue of £46000.

British vessels at present pay £10,000 yearly as passing tolls.

The Gun-Boat Affair in the Black Sea.—The Paris papers contain the following explanation relative to firing on the English gun-boats in Yenikale. We believe this affair has been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The gun-boat being about to pass the Straits, a gun loaded with powder was fired, according to common signal, for the Captain to explain with the Commandant of the Forts his reason for being in those waters. The first shot not having been heard, a second one was fired, and subsequently a third; after which the English vessel answered, and accepted the required parley. The two commanding officers, Russian and English, having exchanged explanations, agreed to refer the matter to the two Embassies at Constantinople, and this course having been taken, it was, we understand, amicably arranged.

Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs.—The market for breadstuffs during the week has been generally dull. Wheat has declined 3d per quarter. Flour is dull with a decline of 10d per bbl. In corn there has been a small business, but prices are firm.—Wheat, red 8s a 9s, white 9s 2d a 9s 10d; Flour, Western canal 30s a 33s, Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s a 34s, Ohio 35s a 36s, Canadian 32s 3d a 35s; Corn, mixed 33s 6d, yellow 34s, white 34s a 35s.

Beef and pork closed very dull.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE. The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Rusk presented resolutions by the legislature of Texas, in favor of a repeal of the recent act of Congress, relative to the public debt of the late republic of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, a resolution was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of the claims against the late republic of Texas provided for by the act of Congress of the 28th of Feb'y, 1855, has not been presented for payment.

Mr. Bayard announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Clayton.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The question pending was on Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to let Mr. Whitfield be sworn in as delegate from Kansas, and to lay the motion on the table.

Mr Campbell of Ohio, made an unsuccessful motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The friends of Mr Whitfield made various motions with a view to postpone action till next week, but they were negatived by yeas and nay votes.

Proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of Mr Clayton's death, and the House adjourned after the usual resolutions of respect.

NEW YORK, 9½ P. M.

The weather has cleared up this evening, after 24 hours of continuous rain. The wind from the northwest blows a gale, and is quite cold.

From Havana

NEW YORK, 3d.

Steamer Cahawba has arrived, with Havana dates to 29th.

Business was improving. Stock of sugars 100,000 boxes. Exchange on Boston 8 pr ct. Sterling exchange 3 3-4 a 4 1-4 premium.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Flour closes heavy. Common to strait State 6,00 a 1,30; Upper Lake 6,25 a 6,60; common to good Ohio extra 6,80 a 7,03; extra Genesee 7,55 a 9,60; Southern heavy, mixed to good 6,90 a 7,25; fancy and extra 7,30 a 8,00; Canadian steady, superfine 6,40 a 6,50; extra 7,00 a 7,75.

Wheat closes firm for choice, but heavy for common. Canadian club 1,51; Illinois white 1,63; do red choice 1,55; Upper Lake Chicago spring 1,33 a 1,34; Milwaukie club 1,37 a 1,38.

Oats lower. State 45 a 46½; Western 47 a 49.

Corn lower and unsettled. Mixed 70½ a 71; white 74 a 76; yellow 72 a 74.

Pork firmer. Mess 19,00 for old, 19,60 for new; prime nominal.

Beef firm—Country mess 8,75 a 10,00; prime 6,00 a 7,26; re-packed Chicago 14,00 a 14,60 for new.

Coffee tame.

Sugar dull.

Molasses firm. Muscovado 63. Cuba clayed 39.

A Small Lot

—OF—

Ladies Emb. Lin. Collars

Just received and selling very cheap at
H. M. KENT'S,
nov23 7 Main street.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, just received and for sale by SAMUEL DEALING.
nov22

BAY RUM—A superior article for sale by
nov28 SAMUEL DEALING.

DeGuinon's Improved
Non-Explosive Camphene & Fluid
LAMPS and CANS.

HAVING purchased the Patent Right for the State of Maine, for the above Lamps, I am now prepared to offer them to purchasers in every variety, adapted to the use of Parlors, Churches, Stores, Factories, Vessels Steamboats and Railroads.

These Lamps are constructed on scientific and philosophical principles, and are the only sure prevention against explosion from Camphene and Burning Fluids, being made of the most durable materials, not subject to accident from breakage or corrosion—will burn freely without smoke; giving an equal and steady light, (the nearest to gas ever produced.)

The above Lamps have proved, after four years trial, to be the best Lamps in use, giving universal satisfaction, and proving perfectly safe.

Those Lamps will be sold, at wholesale or retail, as low as the ordinary Camphene and Fluid Lamp, by D. STRICKER, No. 10 *West Market Square*, Bangor, Me., dealer in Lamps, China, and Crockery Ware.
oct28 d&w

DECEMBER.

PETERSON'S and Ballou's Magazines, at
A. BARTLETT'S,
nov17 2 Harlow Block.

Prunes.

1 CASE Prunes, in small boxes, received for sale by WARREN L. ALDEN,
nov22 Main street.

Burnett's Cod Liver Oil,

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, just received at
nov18 INGRAHAM'S.

Wood's Practice of

MEDICINE, 2v; Simpson's Obstetric Works, 2v; Pereira's Materia Medica, 2v; United States Dispensatory, and other Standard Works; on hand and for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.
nov20

Fresh Figs.

1 CASE extra Elame Figs, in small boxes, received for sale by W. L. ALDEN,
nov22 No. 2 Johnson's Block, Main st.

Silver & Plated Ware.

JUST RECEIVED, splendid patterns of Cake and Fruit Baskets, Castors, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Goblets, Mugs, Trays, Pie, Cake, Fish, Butter and Table Knives; Spoons and Forks, of all the best kinds,
oct19 HOPKINS & MORSE.

New Arrival
—OF—
Winter Goods
At the Dry Goods Depot,
15 Main Street,
Sam'l B. Stone, Jr's.

Call and make your selections. Our prices are as LOW AS THE LOWEST, and our Goods as the best.

15 MAIN STREET.
S. B. Stone, Jr,
dec3

Box Raisins.

100 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale low by
GEO. W. LADD,
dec3 4 Broad street.

Pork and Lard.

100 BBLS. New Clear and Mess Pork,
10 Bbls. Leaf Lard—for sale low by
GEO. W. LADD,
dec3 4 Broad street.

To Merchants and Lumbermen.

THE Drummond Grist Mill is now prepared for grinding by water or steam, and having a large open room in the second story, into which the meal is carried with long elevators, affords valuable facilities for drying and cooling the meal, which is very necessary before it is packed.

Also, for sale as above, two or three pairs of second hand Mill Stones.

Bangor, Dec 1, 1856 tf

Copartnership Notice.

Starrett & Anson,

WILL continue business at the Old Stand, corner of Hammond and Franklin sts., having formed a partnership under date of October 1st, 1856.

Constantly on hand, as above, a good assortment

West India Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Crockery, Glass, and Earthern-Ware; Table Cutlery, Domestic Dry Goods,

Any or all the above Goods will be sold at moderate profits for Cash. Purchasers are invited to call.

GEO. H. STARRETT,
GEO. H. ANSON.

Bangor, Dec 1, 1856 3td&w

Peter Parley's

RECOLLECTIONS of a Life Time. 2 vols, 12mo. (S. G. Goodrich.)

Torch Light, by Alcott.

Chancles, a Poem—Stories of an Old Maid, for her Nephews and Nieces—rec'd and for sale by
decl E. F. DUREN.

32

MORE GOOD

STORES.

WE are now opening another New Stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, comprising a great variety of New Kinds and Styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Capes, Ladies' Cloths and Feltings, Trimmings, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Thibets, Cashmeres, Lyonese,

Super Black Silk,
Raw Silks,
Valencia,
Gala,
and other Plaids;
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Doeskins.

House-keeping Goods,

In great variety. Wool and Cotton, and Wool Blankets; Denims, Striped Drills, Lindseys, Frockings, &c., together with a fresh variety of other Seasonable Goods, which we have now in store, and selling at GOOD BARGAINS,

At Wholesale or Retail.

Purchasers will find it an object to call and make early selections, and obtain choice styles, at

32 MAIN STREET.
Hatch & McKenney.
Decl 1wd w3w

REMOVAL.

J. B. FOSTER & CO,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

Have removed to store No. 3 Exchange Street, formerly occupied by Wm. Jewell, Esq.
decl

CORN.

7000 BUSHELS Prime Mealing CORN, in store and for sale by
decl 1w J. B. FOSTER & CO.

FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Baltimore Extra and Superfine.
170 Bbls. Canada Extra, (Credit Mills,)
for sale by J. B. FOSTER & CO.
decl 1w

Now Store and New Goods.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,

—AT—

NO. 8 STATE STREET,
(STETSON'S NEW BLOCK.)

The undersigned would respectfully invite their old friends and the public generally to favor them with a call.

Their Stock, for Richness and Style, cannot fail to please.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

Apprentices wanted.

Miss M. L. BARROWS,
Misses E. & J. STEPHENSON.
oct13, 1856

JOSEPH S. JACKSON,
TAILOR and DRAPER,

(*Chambers opposite the Hatch House,*)

NO. 44 MAIN STREET,

HAVING returned with his FALL and WINTER STOCK, respectfully invites the attention of his friends, customers, and the public generally, to his *New Assortment of Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, and Trimmings, for Spring and Summer Trade,*

Which he will be happy to make up to order, and warrant to give entire satisfaction.

... with despatch.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE.

$25,000!

The Mortgagees would inform the public that the late stock of

H. SILBER & SON

MUST and WILL BE SOLD within a short time. In order to close out the Whole Stock, they

HAVE REDUCED

the prices on the former

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

......AS FOLLOWS,......

Colored Silks.

Those nice styles, formerly sold at 75 cts, reduced to 60c, we now offer at 55c.

Very nice styles, worth 1,25 at 75c.

Very rich styles at $1,00 per yard—and Silks we sold at $1,75 are now offered at $1,30.

Very heavy and Rich Black Silks, cheaper than ever known.

BLACK SILK VELVETS.

Worth $5,00 per yd. at $3,40—worth $7,00 at $5,00—worth $11,00 at $7,00—Yard wide Lyons Velvet.

We also offer a large variety of Summer Silks, very rich, at only 55cts per yard, worth from 75c to $1,25 per yard.

Heavy All Wool Thibets.

Best goods at only 90 cts. per yd—medium quality at 70 cts.

LYONESE.

Worth 62c at 45c per yard—worth 60c at 35c—worth 37c at 25c. Now is your time.

All Wool DeLaines.

Cost 62c per yard at 40c—worth 42c at 35c.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.

Only 60 cents per yard.

UNION PLAIDS.

Worth 62½ and 50cts per yard, at only 35c per yd.

......NOW FOR......

Cashmere Long & Square SHAWLS.

Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, worth $30 for $15—worth $25 at only $14.

WOOLEN—Very heavy and best Long Shawls at only 5 and $6,00, worth 8 and $9,00. Woolen Square Shawls accordingly.

Now look at this!

Pure all White Linens, worth 60c at 30c. per yd—worth 75 cts at 42c—worth $1,25 at 75c.

Now for Diapers,

Birds' Eye Linens, Towellings, and Napkins, cheaper than ever.

Bleached and unbleached Cottons, Flannels Stripes, Denims, Tickings; White, Orange, and Red Flannels Prints, Ginghams, Drillings, Cambrics, all Linen white and brown Table Covers, in colors Damask Covers, which we sell in the same ratio.

As the Mortgagees deem it to their interest to close out the Entire Stock in a short time, at any sacrifice, purchasers in the line of our Goods will find it to their interest to come and avail themselves of the opportunity before too late, at the Old Stand of

H. SILBER & SON,

No. 25 Main Street,—under the Hatch House.

By order of Mortgagees. Terms Cash.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to call.

December 2, 1856

NEW GOODS!

Just Received

A New Lot of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

....consisting in part of....

Jewelry; Nice Jewelry Boxes (Pearl); Card Cases; Reticules; Willow Baskets; Portmonnaies; Silver Pencils; Shawl Pins; Bird Cages; Gloves, Mittens, &c., &c.

Also, Superior Violin and Guitar Strings.

Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, and other Repairing done as usual.

nov23 I. W. GOODHUE.

Rye Meal,

FROM New Rye, for sale by
oct10 G. A. SMITH & CO

STANWOOD & JONES, Booksellers & Book-binders,

HAVE taken the large and spacious Store, *No. 2 Exchange Street*, Phillips & Witherly's Block, where they are now opening a New and Fresh Stock of

Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods,

Which will be sold as low as can be bought in Bangor. oct29

A CARD.

The smallest favors gratefully received, and larger in proportion.

I would take this method of tendering my acknowledgements to the individual who so hastily left my store on Tuesday evening, and left in my hands a bill purporting to be a five dollar bill on the Veazie Bank; but on examination the real value is but one dollar, therefore, if the gentleman will call I will give him one dollar's worth of good advice, and sell

CLOTHING AS CHEAP AS EVER!

Don't forget the Place,........41 Broad Street.

E. W. HANSON.

Nov6, 1m

BOARDERS WANTED.

FOUR or FIVE Gentlemen, or two Gentlemen and their Wives can be accommodated with Board, at a reasonable price. House in thorough repair, and within two minutes walk of the Post Office.

Information can be obtained at this Office.

Nov. 10 1856.—dtf.

REMOVAL!

JOHN ELLIS & CO. having removed to store No. 6 Main St., (formerly occupied by H. F. Skerry,) would invite the attention of their former customers, and the public generally, to their large and rich assortment of

Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Spoons,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, &c., &c.

HAIR WORK,

Wigs, Top Pieces, Curls, &c., kept in all their variety.

JOHN ELLIS & CO.

Bangor, Oct. 21, 1856 tp

LOST,

BETWEEN my office and house, a Cash Book for 1855-6. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by informing me, or leaving it at the office of the Whig, and shall be liberally rewarded. GEO. A. THATCHER.
nov27 9t

Tomato Ketchup

JUST received and for sale by
nov28 SAMUEL DEALING.

Keep Your Feet Dry

BY using Lincoln's Water Proof Blacking.
A. BARTLETT, Agent,
nov28 2 Harlow Block.

Holiday Gifts.

CARD Cases, Portemonnaies, Port Folios, Purses, Bags, Conversation Cards, Amusing Games, Juvenile Books, &c., just rec'd at
STANWOOD & JONES,
nov27 Exchange street.

Second Hand

BOOKS bought and sold by
STANWOOD & JONES,
nov26 Exchange street.

Book-Binding.

GET your Books bound at STANWOOD'S, No. 2 Exchange Street, and you will save 15 per cent. nov26

Carriage Wheels.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturers, a prime assortment of Wagon Wheels, Spokes, Bent Rims, Shafts, &c., of the latest styles, and suited for the city and country trade, which I shall sell at manufacturer's prices, and warrant.

....ALSO....

On hand, a full assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Harness and Patent Leather, Collars of all descriptions, together with a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

which will be sold at extremely low figures—FOR CASH. GEO E. WOODERSON,
nov28 4w 49 West Market Square.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been authorized by the Mortgagee to sell the balance of the Stock of Goods of D. C. FIFIELD, would hereby give notice that he will attend to the sale of them at his place of business,

NO. 34 MAIN STREET, (Up Stairs,)

where persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to make an early call, as they will be sold very cheap.

The bills for collection of D. C. Fifield are left with me, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same immediately. JOHN S. AYER.
nov25 4w

No. 6 Smith's Block.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle the same previous to the 1st of January 1857. All demands unsettled after that time will be put into other hands for collection.

For Cash, and Cash Only!

A Large Assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Ladies' Furs, Hats and Caps,

That will be sold for Cash at such prices as to defy competition.

HEMENWAY & HERSEY,
nov26 No. 6 Smith's Block.

FRANKLIN A. WILSON,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

...OFFICE...

Eastern Bank Building, West Market Square,
nov24 BANGOR, Me.

REMNANTS OF WOOLEN GOODS.

WE have just received a large lot of Remnants of fine Doe Skins and Cassimeres, of beautiful shapes, very desirable for boys' wear, and shall sell them very cheap.

Hatch, Thompson & Co.

Nov. 14, 1856

IRON PIPE,

....FOR....

STEAM, GAS, AND WATER,

Constantly on hand by
LURBANK & ALLAMBY,
18 Central street.

Personal attention paid to Gas Piping.
oct23

For Sale, in Bangor,

The subscriber offers for sale a House, and Lot containing two acres of good farming land, very pleasantly situated on Broadway, (the road leading to the Six Mile Falls.) The house is nearly new, 1½ story high, 22 by 42, very heavy timbered and in good repair. The above lot is one mile from the city, adjoining Mr. McLaughlin's farm. Please call and examine.
nov28 3t HIRAM WHARTON.

THE BEST Double Extra Flour, and other kinds, for sale low for cash, by
decl THO'S J. STEWART.

250 BOXES SOAP, including all kinds, for sale at T. J. STEWART'S, 63 West Market Square. decl.

Flour and Corn.

600 BBLS. Single and Double Extra, and Superfine Flour, now landing from schs John Tyler and Mirror. Also, 6000 bushels Southern Yellow Corn, for sale low by
GEO. W. LADD,
nov27 No. 4 Broad street.

Corn and Flour.

5100 BUSH. Prime Yellow CORN.
400 Bbls. Extra and Super FLOUR,
now landing and for sale by
nov27 SIDNEY THAXTER,
11 and 12 City Point.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

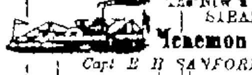
STEAMERS.

Sanford's Independent Line

New Arrangement.

For Boston, via Portland, until further notice

The New and Superior STEAMER



Menemon Sanford

Capt E H SANFORD

1000 tons burthen built expressly for a sea going Steamer

Will leave Frankfort for Boston via Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the river and bay

—RETURNING—

Leaves Foster's South Wharf Boston for Bangor via Portland every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, afternoon at 4 o'clock, touching as above.

Fare—from Frankfort and Bucksport to Portland $2 00—to Boston, $3 00 from Searsport and Belfast to Portland $1 50—to Boston $2 50 from Camden and Rockland to Portland, $1 00—to Boston, $2 00 Meals extra

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent

dec1 1856

Summer Arrangement.

The Steamers ATLANTIC Capt. Geo Knight, and the FOREST CITY, Capt F A Prince will run as follows

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock P M and Central Wharf Boston every Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P M

Fare in Cabin, $1 25

Fare on Deck 1 00

Freight to be forwarded daily over the A & K and P & K Railroads to Bangor and all way stations

Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travellers are reminded that by taking this Line much saving of time and expense will be made and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains from the city

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

L BILLINGS Agent

march14 tf

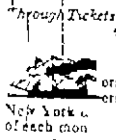
California Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail

5th and 20th of each Month

Greatly Reduced Prices 60 lbs Baggage Free

Through Tickets, including transit of the Isthmus, via Panama R R



By order of the Postmaster General, the United States Mail Steamers will hereafter be despatched from New York to Aspinwall on the 5th and 20th of each month

... are landed at the Railroad Depot Aspinwall and conveyed across to the Pacific ... *hours by extra expense* This is the only ... Through Tickets including meals on the Isthmus

... in a few hours, only by daylight ... exposure by night in open boats to fever and ague and 200 miles of dangerous lake and river navigation over rocks and shoals

Arrangements have now been completed so that the regular U S Pacific Mail Steamer will leave Panama for San Francisco immediately on arrival of the Atlantic Mails and passengers thus securing passage by the Mail Line, a *sure* and *short* passage with at any detention on the Isthmus

☞ *Tickets must be signed by one of the Company's Agents before they will be received by the Agent at Panama* and tickets thus signed can be obtained of the only authorized Agent for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies in this city C L BARTLETT Agent

No 16 Broad Street Boston

Aug 1st 1856

Medico-Chemical Action.

HUMORS
CANKER
BILIOUSNESS
COSTIVENESS and
GENERAL DEBILITY,
are cured by

Arnold's Globules & Vital Fluid.

They cannot exist against the action of these MEDICO-CHEMICALS

Humors are the seed and the first cause of CONSUMPTION.

By consuming the Blood's Vitality

These preparations consume Humors and give vitality by the great powers of Chemistry

Sold by all medicine dealers

BURR FOSTER & CO 1 Cornhill Boston General Agents

MANSFIELD & CO City Wharf Boston, Special Agents

For sale in Bangor by S ... Peters, William Mann, Ambrose Warren, W H Sanger, and Samuel Darling may12 tf

STEAM ENGINES,

Gang Saws & Mill Work,

—of every description—

BUILT TO ORDER.

HAVING spent the last two months in examining Steam Engines and other Machinery in process of construction and in operation in the best establishments in the United States I am prepared to furnish those in want with machinery combining the latest improvements at the lowest prices

Boilers furnished at short notice.

R. D. BARTLETT,
NO 113 BROAD STREET
aug2 Bangor

CARPETINGS!

WM. P. TENNY & CO

Haymarket Square, Boston,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to a Fresh Importation of

English Carpets,

Embracing some NEW and BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS in
VELVET, TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS

Also, a fresh supply of the celebrated

Bigelow Power Loom Brussels,

of superior quality and desirable patterns

—ALSO—

Three-Ply, Superfine, Kidderminster and Low priced Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths

from all the principal manufacturers,

Rugs, Mats, &c.

For sale at the lowest market prices—wholesale and retail

Boston Oct 2 1856 3m

Letter Paper,

ANOTHER large lot of Letter Note and Bill Paper, received and for sale at very low prices by HIGHT & DRAW

nov6

Room Papers

AND Borders, at reduced prices, to close off stock HIGHT & DRAW

HEMP and Canary Seed, for sale by H. W. FULLER. nov25

Dried Blueberries.

A SMALL LOT Dried Blueberries for sale by nov22 W L. ALDEN

RAIL ROADS.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford RAILROAD COMPANY!

Winter Arrangement

ON and after MONDAY, Dec 1st the Trains will leave as follows—

Leave Bangor at 7 o'clock A M 12 o'clock M and 4 o'clock P M

Leave Milford at 8 o'clock A. M 1½ o'clock P M and 6 o'clock P M

Leave Oldtown at 8½ o'clock A M 1½ o'clock P M, and 6½ o'clock P M

N P SWAN Agent

Bangor Nov 25, 1856

Penobscot and Kennebec RAIL-ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after *Wednesday*, May 7 Trains on this Road will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Bangor and Waterville, as follows

Passenger		*Passenger and Freight*
Leave Bangor 7 00 A.M		7 30 P M
Arrive at Waterville 9 25 A M		7 45 P M

RETURNING,

Leave Waterville 5 35 P M		6 00 A.M
on arrival of train fm Portland		
Arrive at Bangor 7 35 P M		10 15 A M

Fare from Bangor to Boston $5 00, to Portland, $3 00

The Passenger Train from Bangor connects at Kendall's Mills with trains on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad and at Waterville with trains on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad By this train passengers reach Danville ... in season for train for Montreal, and by either of the above Roads, reach Portland in season for through train to Boston and Lowell same day

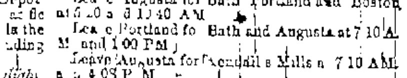
STAGE CONNECTIONS

At Newport stages for Dexter, Dover Foxcroft and Moosehead Lake connect with trains each way At *Pittsfield* stages for St Albans, Hartland Harmony Cambridge and Athens, connect with trains each way

WILLIAM CUTTER Supt

Bangor, May 6 1856

Ken. and Portland and Somerset and Ken. RAILROADS.



Fall Arrangement,

COMMENCING *MONDAY*, Sept. 29 1856

Leave Kendall's Mills for Augusta, Bath Portland and Boston at 9 20 A M

Leave Kendall's Mills for Augusta at 9 20 A M. and 7 10 P M

Leave Augusta for Bath Portland and Boston at 6 20 and 10 40 A M

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at 7 10 A M. and 1 00 P M

Leave Augusta for Kendall's Mills at 7 10 A M and 5 08 P M

Leave Portland for Waterville Kendall's Mills and Bangor at 1 P M

Passengers leaving Bangor in the 3 P M train can stop at Augusta over night and take the 6 20 A M train for Portland and Boston

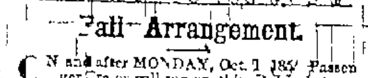
The 1 00 P M train from Portland connects with the 3 30 A M train from Boston taking passengers through to Bangor same evening

Through tickets are sold at the Eastern and Boston and Maine Depots for all stations on this road—also for Pittsfield Newport and Bangor

E O HYDE, Supt

Bath Sept 25 1856

Androscoggin and Kennebec RAIL-ROAD.



Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 2 1856 Passenger Trains will run on this Road, between *Waterville and Portland* to connect with trains for Boston as follows

Leave Waterville at 5 00 A M and 10 0 A M

The 10 00 A M train leaves on arrival of the morning train from Bangor Passengers from Bangor for Portland or Boston by the freight and commodation train can lodge in Waterville, and take the daily train next day

—RETURNING—

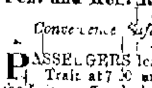
Trains leave Portland at 7 10 A M and 1 P M on arrival of morning train from Boston The last named connects with train for Bangor

EDWIN NOYES Sup't

Sept 27 1856

NEW ROUTE

—TO—



CORINNA DEXTER MONSON AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE,

VIA

Pen. and Ken. Rail Road to Newport.

Convenience Safety Speed and Comfort

PASSENGERS leaving Bangor by Morning Train at 7 30 arrive at Greenville foot of the Lake at 7 o'clock same evening

FARE from Bangor	to Corinna	1 12½
	to Dexter	1 50
	to Monson	2 00
	to Lake	2 50

Per order

Bangor Jan'y 1, 1856 d27

Cheap & Convenient Building.

Door, Sash and Blind Factory.

A. DUNBAR

HAS been very successful in completing several contracts for Door Frames Doors, Window Frames and Sashes and Blinds for good dwelling houses and other buildings to be erected in this city, the coming season. He has excellent workmen in his employ and has superior stock so that he is now able to supply to those about to build the best articles of Door Frames Window Frames, Sashes, and Blinds made to any dimensions and of superior quality either for a whole building or for a less quantity The trouble and expense of building is very much lessened by having these articles made separately, so that the carpenters have only to put them in their place in the structure

This business has now become so well systemized that only a small margin is left in knowing beforehand the cost of a dwelling house while the work is of a uniform excellent quality

Any one interested can examine specimens of the work at the factory, near the Rose ... or at the store of M. B Jackson on Exchange st and at either place any article may be obtained or large quantities ordered

Mr Dunbar is also prepared to furnish Window Blinds ready painted, and will hang them at the shortest notice

By long experience and by determined perseverance the subscriber is now enabled to suit his customers, both in quality and price and so well acquainted in the business that no man should now think of building in the old and slow and imperfect methods

Bangor, Feb ... 1856 ... 600

Gold and Silver Watches

WE have just received a fine assortment of Hunting and open face Watches, of ... for Ladies and Gents wear, of approved makers, which we can warrant ...

oct16 ... & MORRIS

FAR WEST.

OPENING

OF THE

Great Eastern and Western Route

1856 NEW 1856

and Direct Route.

64 MILES SAVED

—VIA THE—

Grand Trunk Railway!

FROM

Bangor, Waterville, Augusta Portland Calais St Johns and all points East.

TO

Montreal Hamilton Toronto Buffalo Detroit Cincinnati Chicago St Louis Milwaukie St. Paul and all parts of the Western and Southern States, and the Canadas

Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling

Through rates of Fare and Freight the same from Bangor and Portland as by other routes from Boston,

Travellers generally, and families in particular, moving out West, will find this which is the only Rail Road route to the West by far the most comfortable and economical

Passengers holding Through Tickets have no expense or trouble in transferring their Baggage from the time they leave the Station or port of embarkation

☞ The Grand Trunk Railroad is completed throughout from Portland to Toronto where regular connections are made with the Great Western and Erie and Ontario Railroads for all parts of the Western and Southern States and Upper Canada

It is a Broad Gauge Track and unsurpassed by any road in America for speed safety and comfort and is proverbial for liberality of its equipment and management generally

Through Tickets good until used and allow for stopping over at any point along the line

For rates of Fare and Freight, and general information see handbills or apply at the R Road & Steamboat Offices in the State of Maine or to

WM. FLOWERS, Agent,

26 West Market Square Bangor

Next door to Marine Insurance Office.

rev18

Great Central Route.

From Bangor and Boston

—TO—

Niagara Falls and Buffalo,

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO, ST LOUIS ROCK ISLAND

And all points in the Great West

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg R R Station every day (Sunday excepted) at 7½ o'clock A M and 12 30 P M

Time from Boston to Buffalo ... 24 hours
Boston to Niagara Falls 24 ...
Buffalo to Chicago ... 24 ...
Niagara Falls to Chicago 24 ...

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other

The saving of distance and time and the extent of all ... connections on the route enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago hours in advance of any other Line* which together with the many objects of interest along the line render it THE FAVORITE ROUTE with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

The ... THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their seats at pleasure For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor

EDWARDS & CO Agents,

22 West Market Square

Bangor

d&w

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It has Worked Miracles!

THAT ALL THE BALD AND GRAY can have it restored perfectly to original growth and color, so far as their locks are concerned does not admit of doubt, besides it will cure every possible disease of the scalp whether developed in dandruff, scaling, or in the shape of cutaneous eruptions—on ... bald head—and in no possible case will it fail of curing as if by magic nervous or periodical Head ache and if used twice a week by the young regularly, it will preserve the color and keep the hair from falling to any imaginable age Read and judge

MILFORD ... Mass. Nov 1855

PROF O J WOOD—Dear Sir—I take pleasure in bearing ... to the ... effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative ... As far back as 1836, my hair ... fell off ... years ... I had used many celebrated preparations ... I was induced to give your article a trial ... and ... my hair ... by the ... of a quart ... had ... was ... the young and vigorous growth ... from one to two inches ... in length, and growing fast

Yours truly,

HENRY GOODRICH

CHARLESTOWN Mass. Aug 9, 1855

CAUTION —Nothing but a duty and my sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been would induce me to give a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof Wood's Hair Restorative When I first commenced using my hair was quite gray and ... quite bald ... I ... and ... I have also been much gratified ... and vigor of the hair which before was dry and it has ceased to come out as formerly

Respectfully yours &c.

MRS R. A STODDARD

From Mrs Ingalls a well known nurse in Boston

BOSTON Oct. 9 1855

SIRS —After ... and ... I am ... pleased with the effects of your Hair Restorative ... my hair had become quite thin ... and entirely white I have for the last five years been in the habit of using dye, but ... My hair has been restored to its original thickness and ... the former color ... light brown

Yours respectfully

MRS INGALLS

The following is from the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, ...

... Mass Jan 20 1855

PROF WOOD—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative it gives me pleasure to say that ... a tendency to ... which ... the same pleasing and profit

Yours truly,

J K DRAGG

(From the Jersey City Telegraph)

WHAT ... WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE?—... question asked daily by hundreds We answer without fear of contradiction that it is the only article ... hair ... *a great ... its falling* ... a ready and effectual ... reliable.

O J WOOD & CO, Proprietors

312 Broadway N Y and 114 Market st, St Louis Missouri

Agents in Bangor—H F BRADBURY & CO ...

Wholesale Agents in Boston—WEEKS & POTTER; Retail Agents—REDDING & CO Nov 1 d&w3m

W. F. STANWOOD,

AUCTIONEER,

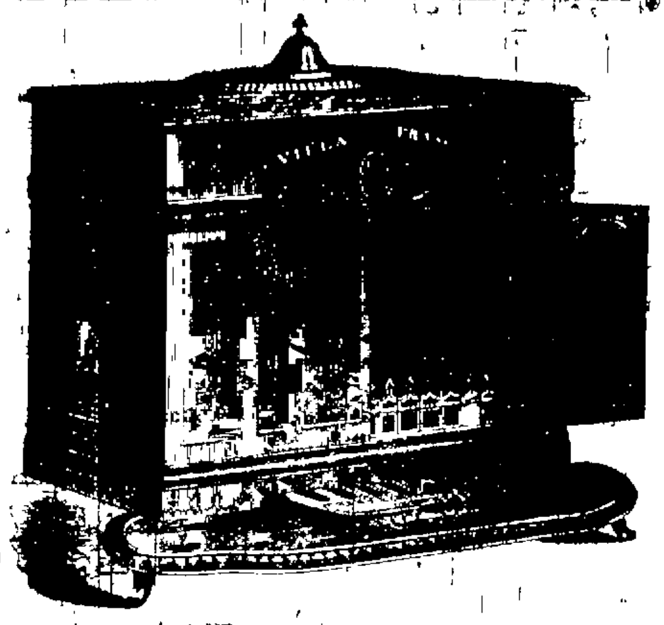
NO 2 EXCHANGE STREET,

BANGOR, ME

Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

... West Market Square ... Wood and ... ment ... Cambayaw ... m57

THE VILLA FRANKLIN,



A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Parlor or Chamber Stove,

Three Sizes—Combining all the advantages of an Open Fire and a Close Stove

Manufactured and for sale by

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

Bangor Nov. 1 1856 d&w1m

M. E RICE

(SUCCESSOR TO JABEZ TRUE)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

W. I. Goods and Provisions, Flour, Corn,

Pork, Lard, Lime, Salt, Butter, Cheese, Teas & Tobacco.

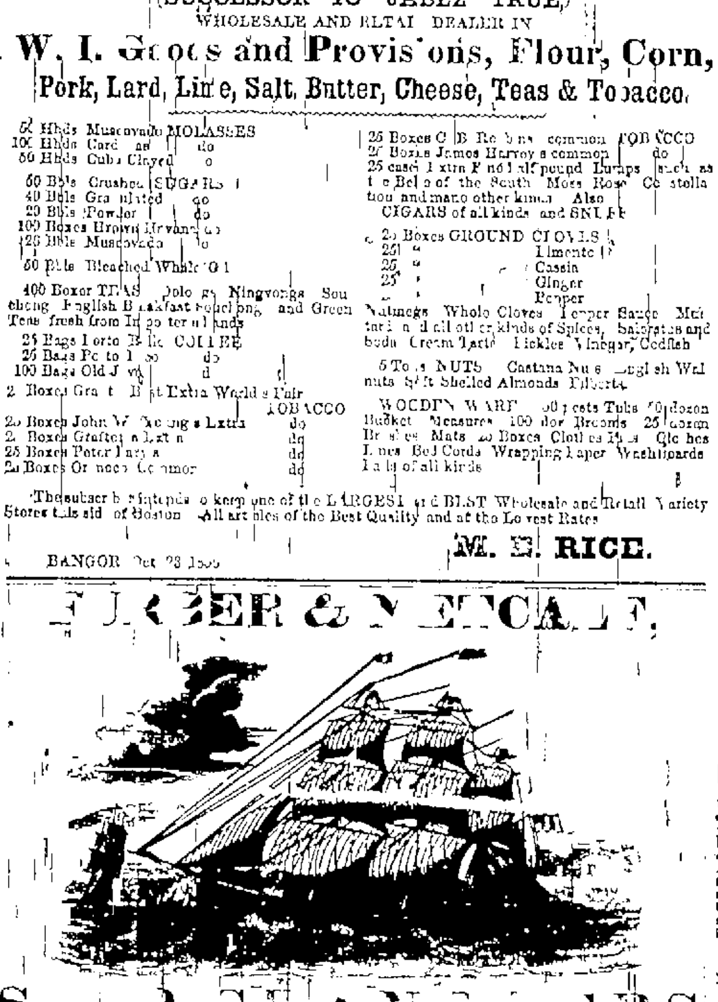
50 Hhds Muscovado MOLASSES	25 Boxes C B Ro... common TOBACCO
100 Hhds Card as do	25 Boxes James Harvey's common do
50 Hhds Cuba Clayed do	25 cases Extra Fine half pound Lumps such as the Belle of the South Moss Rose Constellation and many other kinds Also
60 Bbls Crushed SUGARS	CIGARS of all kinds and SNUFF
40 Bbls Granulated do	25 Boxes GROUND CLOVES
20 Bbls Powder do	25 " Pimento
100 Boxes Brown Havana do	25 " Cassia
25 Bbls Muscovado do	25 " Ginger
60 Bbls Bleached Whale Oil	" Pepper
400 Boxes TEAS Oolong Ningyong Souchong English Breakfast Pouchong and Green Teas fresh from Importers in lands	Nutmegs Whole Cloves Pepper Sauce Mustard and all other kinds of Spices, Saleratus and Soda Cream Tartar Pickles Vinegar, Codfish
25 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE	5 Tons NUTS Castana Nuts English Walnuts Soft Shelled Almonds Filberts
25 Bags Porto Rico do	WOODEN WARE 50 nests Tubs 50 dozen Bucket Measures 100 doz Brooms 25 dozen Brushes Mats 25 Boxes Clothes Pins Clothes Lines Bed Cords Wrapping Paper Washboards Pails of all kinds
100 Bags Old Java d	
2 Boxes Grant's Extra World's Fair TOBACCO	
20 Boxes John W Young's Extra do	
2 Boxes Grafton's Extra do	
25 Boxes Peter Parry's do	
20 Boxes Ordinary Common do	

The subscriber intends to keep one of the LARGEST and BEST Wholesale and Retail Variety Stores this side of Boston All articles of the Best Quality and at the Lowest Rates

M. E. RICE.

BANGOR Oct 23 1856

FURBER & METCALF,



SHIP CHANDLERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

CORDAGE, SAIL CLOTH, PAINTS, OILS,

Naval Stores, Corn, Flour, Ship Stores,

RAFT ROPE AND LATH YARNS

No's 12, 14 and 16 BROAD STREET,

BANGOR

S W FURBER,
E W METCALF,
HUGH ROSS JR.

Feb 26 d1y w6m8m

Professor Humphrey's

SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicines,

FOR

Families, Travelers and others

THESE Medicines have been carefully prepared, with a view to supply families and others with Specific Remedies against all the more common diseases which occur in every day life The list includes not only remedies for all the more common diseases such as Coughs Colds Headaches, Derangements of the Stomach Fever, Worm Complaint Diarrhea &c but also of those more stubborn and violent diseases which require to be treated upon the spur of the moment, such as Cramp, Cholera, Dysentery, Inflammation &c for which treatment it is very important to have the proper remedies on hand. There are also remedies for those more delicate female derangements which a lady finds it so difficult to disclose but yet so free from which contributes largely to the happiness and enjoyment of life

These Medicines are prepared in the form of large Sugar Pellets one of which is sufficient for the largest dose and put up in boxes properly labelled Each box contains 30 or 40 Pellets, and 16 boxes for the different kinds are enclosed in a case, accompanied with a small Manual or Book of Directions, giving a condensed description of the diseases treated and directions for giving the medicines, diet, &c, necessary for a cure Cases, also containing four or six of the small boxes are put up which may be supplied with any of the different kinds, at the option of the purchaser

The Advantages of Specific Homœopathic Medicines—In prescribing other Homœopathic Medicines a dozen or twenty will be recommended for a cough a headache diarrhea or fever, and much care study, and discrimination is required to select the proper one But here you have a Specific Remedy for each particular disease, and hence are able to use them with benefit and precision without that labor and study which the business man is so illy able to bestow, and without that research and examination which to the mother, nurse or invalid is so perplexing annoying and unsatisfactory ...

Prepared by Dr. F HUMPHREY, Auburn, N.Y., and sold by C. B. WALKER, Agent for Maine, at 31 Main street.

Bangor, June 18, 1856 d&w6m

1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD!

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853 by J R ... in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY

For great and ... the ... of the Hair

It ...

... probably been used for restoring and preventing ... with as much success as any article ever known It has stood the test of ... and use ...

Sold ... J R SPALDING Manufacturing Chemist ... Boston ... directed ... of the genuine

oct18 3m ... 3tawd&weiwly

FEARING & HINCKLEY,

Ship Chandlers,

—AND—

Manufacturers of Cordage,

Importers of *Chain Cables, Anchors, Coil Chain and Bunting*

Dealers in *Duck Bolt Rope Twine Oakum, Wind lass Gearing Paints Oil Naval Stores, &c*

8 Long Wharf and 2 Commercial st.,

BOSTON.

HENRY FEARING, WM B HINCKLEY.

Boston, Jan 24, 1856 6m ...

New Styles

FANCY FINISHING done at short notice at No 2 Kenduskeag Bridge by oct24 J. W. GOODHUE.

TAYLOR'S Starch Polish for sale by ... H. W. FULLER.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

(SUGAR COATED,)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1 1855

DR. J C AYER Sir I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills It seems to arise from a foul stomach which they cleanse at once If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing

Yours with great respect ED W PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington D C, 7 Feb., 1856

SIR I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ ... I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them

Fraternally yours ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, Liv Co Mich., Nov 15, 1855.

DR AYER Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills which soon cured her ... worms (dead) from her body ...

ED J GRIFFIN *Postmaster*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev J V Himes, Pastor of Advent Church Boston

DR AYER I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family ... To cleanse the ... they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends J V HIMES.

... Your Cathartic Pills ... excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood

JOHN G MEACHAM M D

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum

From a forwarding Merchant of St Louis Feb 4 1856

DR AYER Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years ...

ASA MORGRIDGE

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout

From the Rev Dr Hawkes of the Methodist Epis Church

...

VINCENT SLIDELL

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints ...

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill ...

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation ...

...

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease ...

...

PREPARED BY DR J C AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist Lowell Mass

AND SOLD BY

All the Druggists in Bangor and all Druggists everywhere

H H HAY Portland, General Agent for the State july17 d6

Singer's Sewing Machines,

THESE celebrated machines are in practical and profitable use in all parts of the civilized world In all of the various trades and in sewing every sort of fabric either of cloth or leather they have been fully tried and approved. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail to work but SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS OPERATE PERFECTLY being strong durable and complete in contrivance and workmanship A perfect sewing machine kept employed affords a clear profit of $1000 a year, but an imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss The entire reliability of our machines is one great reason for the unparalleled popularity

MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,

of a frail and delicate construction are recommended by other manufacturers. Such machines are made to catch the eye not to perform substantial work The truth is family sewing machines ought to be stronger than any other, because they go into less skillful hands than when sold to manufacturers and are used for a greater variety of work The machines which have proved best for all other purposes must be best for family use and they are Singer's The speed of our machines has lately been doubled No other can compare with them in quantity of work

☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old sewing machines of our own make or for operative machines of other manufacturers Local agents wanted to sell our machines ☞

N B —All persons desiring full information about sewing machines can obtain it by applying for a copy of I M Singer & Co's Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis I M SINGER & CO

Principal Office 323 Broadway, New York

BRANCH OFFICES

47 Hanover street Boston
32 Westminster street, Providence
274 Broad street Newark, N J
247 Broadway Albany N Y.
Gloversville New York
98 Chapel street, New Haven
11 Buchanan street, Glasgow, Scotland
142 Chestnut street, Philadelphia
105 Baltimore street, Baltimore
8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati
Chicago Illinois
64 North Fourth street St Louis
61 St Charles street, New Orleans
20 Dauphin street, Mobile

oct23 d&w3m

Fresh Currants

AND CITRON—just received and for sale by WARREN L ALDEN,

n17 2 Johnson's Block—Main street.

NUTS.

SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS Shagbarks, Eng Walnuts, Filberts and Chestnuts, this day received per M. Bradford, and for sale by

n12 WARREN L. ALDEN.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Of the Age.

DR KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken

Reader I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effect of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial it always speaks for itself There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising, first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second that it should cure all kinds of humor

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April 1854 I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it There is a universal praise of it from all quarters

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable have been cured by a few bottles O what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have

I know of several cases of Dropsy all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache Dyspepsia Asthma Fever and Ague Pain in the Side Diseases of the Spine and particularly in Diseases of the Kidneys &c the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it

DIRECTIONS FOR USE —Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years tea spoonful As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day

The Principal Office for the State of Maine and the British Provinces is at the Drug and Medicine Establishment of H H HAY, 15 & 17 *Market Square Portland* Maine to whom all orders should be addressed Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces

PRICE $1.00.

G I Sargent & Co., Druggists No 5 Smith's Block General Agents for Bangor

june5 sw6m dly

TREMONT MILLS.

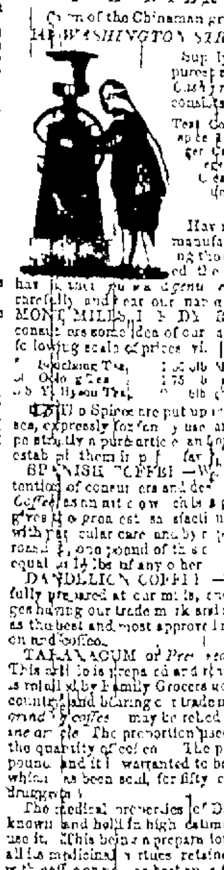
Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Cocoa, Spices, &c

WHOLESALE—AND ALSO IN SMALL PACKAGES

F E DYER & CO,

(Sign of the Chinaman grinding Coffee)

141 *WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON,*



Supply the best finest and purest articles at the *lowest Cash prices* Their Stock consists of

Teas Coffees Chocolates ... Spices ... Ginger ... Cream Tartar ... Saleratus ...

Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing the several articles ... the public ... have ... *agents* ... they are put up carefully and bear our name and label TREMONT MILLS, F E DYER & CO To give consumers some idea of our prices we annex the following scale of prices viz.

Souchong Tea,	...	... Mocha Coffee	...
Oolong Tea	1 75	... Java Coffee	...
Y Hyson Tea,	...	... Coffee	...

☞ The Spices are put up in ¼ and ½ lb tin cases, expressly for family use and are warranted to be strictly pure articles and to be used as a trial to establish them in public favor.

SPANISH COFFEE —We would call the attention of consumers and dealers to our *Spanish Coffee* as an article now highly esteemed and given to promote satisfaction It is prepared with particular care and by a peculiar process ... one pound of this coffee it is believed is equal to 1½ lbs of any other

DANDELION COFFEE —This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of pure ... and coffee.

TARAXACUM or *Prepared Dandelion Root* This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills is retailed by Family Grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark *Chinaman grinding coffee* may be relied upon as the *genuine article* The proportion used is about one half the quantity of coffee The price is ... cents per pound and it is warranted to be the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by druggists

The medical properties of Dandelion are well known and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root with all its medicinal virtues retained can be mixed with coffee or used as best suits the taste and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage one pound of which being nearly equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians for invalids children and aged persons as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious affections &c

☞ Be careful to observe that all our Coffees have our trade mark Chinaman grinding coffee

☞ *To Grocers and Dealers* a liberal discount made enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates

TO CASH PURCHASERS —Our object being to secure large sales at small profits we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system and we confidently invite an examination of the quality of our stock and our prices as compared with those of any other house.

Boston, Aug 20, 1856 eaw6m

O D DORR, E W CUMMINGS

Dorr & Cummings,

Dealers in Real Estate,

and General Land Agents

ST ANTHONY, MINNESOTA

Will collect Debts Invest Money Buy and Sell Real Estate, Pay Taxes, Examine Titles, Locate Land Warrants and attend to all business entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Hatch & Yale, New York, Eddy, Murphy & Co., Bangor, Me., Hon J. S. Little, Portland, Me., Ex-Gov Alex. Ramsey, St. Paul, M T

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